

preparations, I found a perfectly formed larva in the female body. I at once announced the fact to him that *P. apollo* brought forth its young alive; but after discussing the matter, we both came to the conclusion that the fertilized ovum had just missed being laid before the mother had been killed, and the egg had subsequently hatched. This larva was exhibited at a meeting of the City of London Entomological Society, without any doubt being expressed against its being the larva of the species under examination.

The other day I mounted a pair of *Colias edusa*, when I again observed a fully developed larva in the oviductus communis curled round, the head and tail touching, thus forming a ring. I communicated this to Mr. Burrows, and on my arrival at his house a few days ago, we examined the remaining three specimens of female *P. apollo*, one of which contained a fully developed larva, the other two, only eggs. Mr. Burrows then turned to a pamphlet sent him by Mr. L. B. Prout, a reprint of Mr. N. J. Kusnezou's article in Russian on "The probable Viviparity in some Danaid, *i. e.* Pierid, Butterflies," in which he tabulates his similar experiences, and mentions several species of the genus *Colias* and others having the gift of viviparity. As he does not mention *Parnassius apollo*, I think it is as well to put on record the fact that this species also belongs to this viviparous group.

1, The Elms, Dingle, Liverpool: August 31st, 1911.

RHYNCHOTA INDICA (HETEROPTERA).

BY W. L. DISTANT.

Fam. LYGÆIDÆ.

Lethæus notabilis, sp. n.

Head black, opaque, ocelli red; antennæ sordidly stramineous, bases of third and fourth joints piceous; pronotum and scutellum shining dark castaneous or black, anterior margin, extreme lateral margins, and lateral angles of the former pale ochraceous; clavus and corium pale shining ochraceous; two spots on inner claval margin, one near base the other beyond middle, corium with a spot on basal area, an irregular transverse black fascia near inner angle, enclosing a small ochraceous spot, and the apical angle shining black; membrane subhyaline with the veins brownish; body beneath castaneous; rostrum and legs pale ochraceous; head including eyes a little more than half the width of pronotum at base; ocelli nearly touching the eyes; antennæ with the basal joint slightly shorter than head, second joint much longer but not quite twice as long as first, third and fourth subequal in length, each slightly shorter than second; pronotum somewhat thickly finely punctate, transversely

constricted before the middle, the posterior angles rounded and slightly nodulose, the lateral margins nearly straight and moderately oblique; scutellum a little longer than broad at base, finely punctate, distinctly longitudinally ridged near each lateral margin; clavus with several longitudinal series of punctures; corium somewhat sparsely punctate, the punctures mostly in longitudinal series; membrane with four veins connected at the basal cell; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; sternum distinctly punctate; posterior tibiæ distinctly finely spinulose, posterior tarsi with the first joint longer than the two remaining joints together. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Sigirya (E. E. Green).

Allied to *L. crassiceps*, Dohrn.

Fam. CAPSIDÆ.

ERNESTINUS, gen. nov.

Head broader than long; eyes almost touching the anterior margin of the pronotum, each extending slightly beyond the anterior pronotal angles; antennæ inserted in front of eyes, basal joint longly extending in front of head, its apical area moderately thickened, second joint moderately thickened, about or almost twice as long as first; pronotum about as long as breadth at base, excluding the anterior area convexly rounded and there thickly punctate, anterior area distinctly foveolate near middle, posterior margin truncate, not covering base of scutellum; scutellum small, triangular, somewhat transversely impressed at basal margin; corium about twice as long as broad, lateral margins nearly parallel, very slightly rounded; cuneus narrow, longer than broad; membrane considerably passing abdominal apex, with a large somewhat subquadrate basal cell; legs moderately slender, not spinulose.

Closely allied to the Neotropical genus *Pseudobryocoris*, Dist., but differing in the truncate posterior margin of the pronotum, the scutellum being thus quite uncovered.

Ernestinus mimicus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum and scutellum black; antennæ with the first and second joints black, basal area of the first and the remaining joints very pale stramineous; corium shining whitish hyaline, a transverse fascia inwardly widened a little beyond middle of corium, and the clavus, black; cuneus greyish white; membrane greyish white, the basal cellular areas shining fuliginous; body beneath shining black; rostrum, coxæ and legs pale stramineous; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum, excluding anterior area, very thickly punctate; other characters as in generic diagnosis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Haragama (E. Ernest Green). "On aroid plant, banks of river."

This species in general appearance, coloration and markings almost absolutely resembles *Pseudobryocoris bicolor*, Dist., from Panama (*cf.* Biol. Centr. Amer. Rhynch. i. p. 286, tab. xxviii. fig. 3), the structure of the posterior margin of the pronotum

and the colour of the anterior collar to pronotum alone separating it. It cannot, however, be regarded as a case of mimicry, the habitats of the two species being too wide apart to afford any *raison d'être* for the theory.

ON SOME RECENT ATTEMPTS TO CLASSIFY THE COLEOPTERA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR PHYLOGENY.

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(Continued from p. 262.)

KOLBE'S CLASSIFICATION (1908).

I. Suborder **Adephaga**, with one family-group.

Families: Carabidæ, Paussidæ, Rhysodidæ, Amphizoidæ, Hygrobiidæ, Haliplidæ, Dytiscidæ, Gyrinidæ.

To the characters of this suborder Kolbe adds the following: Prothorax with shield-like notum and distinct lateral margin, pleuræ very distinctly separated from the notum and from the sternum, and the epimeron separated by a distinct suture from the episternum.

II. Suborder **Heterophaga** (= **Polyphaga**).

Division A. HAPLOGASTRA.

Family-group: Staphylinoidea. Families: Those recognized by Ganglbauer somewhat differently arranged, with the addition of Anisotomidæ and ? Ectrephidæ.

Family-group: Actinorhabda. Families: Synteliidæ, Passalidæ, Scarabæidæ.

Division B. SYMPHYOGASTRA.

AA. Subdivision ARCHOSTEMATA, with one family-group.

Family: Cupedidæ.

BB. Subdivision SYNACTOSTEMATA.

A. HETERORRHABDA.

PELMATOPHILA.

Family-group: Malacodermata. Families: Drilidæ, Lampyridæ, Lycidæ, Cantharidæ (= Telephoridæ).

Family-group: Trichodermata. Families: Malachiidæ, Melyridæ, Corynetidæ, Derodontidæ, Cleridæ.

Family-group: Palpicornia. Family: Hydrophilidæ.

Family-group: Dascylloidea. Families: Psephenidæ, Helodidæ, Ptilodactylidæ, Eubriidæ, Eucinetidæ, Dascillidæ, Arte-